The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SUNDAY NOVEMBER 26, 1871. NUMBER 98.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNINGS AT 114 CARONDELET STREET NEW ORLEANS LA.

PROPRIETORS.

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS;
" C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO,
" GEO. Y. KELSO, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR	$5 00
SIX MONTHS	3 00
THREE MONTHS	1 50
SINGLE COPY	5.

PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—*felt* to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & Co.,
STATIONERS,
PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,
60 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

POETRY.

LAST DAYS.

BY MRS. E. B. STODDARD.

As one who follows a departing friend,
Destined to cross the great, dividing sea,
I watch and follow these departing days,
That go so grandly, lifting up their crowns
Still regal, though their victor Autumn comes.
Gifts they bestow, which I accept, return,
As gifts exchanged between a loving pair,
Who may possess them as memorials
Of pleasures ended by the shadow—Death.
What matter which shall vanish hence, if both
Are transitory—me, and these bright hours—
And of the future ignorant alike?
From all our social thralls I would be free.
Let care go down the wind—as hounds afar,
Within their kennels baying unseen foes,
Give to calm sleepers only calmer dreams.
Here will I rest alone: the morning mist
Conceals no form but mine; the evening dew
Freshens but faded flowers and my worn face.
When the noon basks among the wooded hills
I too will bask, as silent as the air
So thick with sun-motes, dyed like yellow gold,
Or colored purple like an unplucked plum.
The Thrush, now lonesome—for her young have flown—
May flutter her brown wings across my path;
And creatures of the sod with brilliant eyes
May leap beside me, and familiar grow.
The moon shall rise among her floating clouds—
Black, vaporous fans, and crinkled globes of pearl—
And her sweet silver light be given to me.
To watch and follow these departing days
Must be my choice; and let me mated be
With Solitude; and memory and hope
Unite to give me faith that nothing dies;
To show me always, what I pray to know,
That man alone may speak the word—
Farewell.

Harper's Magazine for December.

DEATH OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Our readers will learn with regret of the sudden death of Lieutenant Governor Oscar J. Dunn. He died yesterday morning about six o'clock, after a brief sickness, at his residence in this city. He was taken ill on Sunday last and his family physician sent for immediately. The Lieutenant Governor had been afflicted with a cold for some time previously, but did not feel any serious sickness from the effects of it until Sunday, when his physician was called in, and pronounced his disease pneumonia. All that medical aid could then do was done for the distinguished patient, but it failed to give relief. On Monday the symptons were of a still more serious character, and the family and friends of Mr. Dunn became alarmed for his safety. Other medical aid was called in and every attention given to the sick man, but he continued to fail under the very best of medical treatment. On Tuesday numbers of our city and State dignitaries, and among them Governor Warmoth, visited the Lieutenant Governor to pay their respects and inquire personally as to his condition. Many of them became painfully convinced of the very serious illness that affected their friend, while others saw unmistakable evidence of death stealing over the features of one, who, but a few days before, was in the vigor of useful manhood. There was a continual sinking in his condition from the time when Mr. Dunn was forced to call in medical aid, until his mortal career was finally ended. He died surrounded by a mourning family and many friends who had carefully watched over him in his last illness, and until he was called to a better and more lasting abode.

In the death of Oscar J. Dunn, how sensibly our people are reminded that "in the midst of life we are in death." But a few days ago he was among us, taking an active part in the scenes of this life. He was surrounded by friends in public life who wished to share his political fortunes, and was blessed with the true friendship of loving wife and children, who never failed to make home happy when he sought relief in it from the troubles of the world. As a colored man, Mr. Dunn was a remarkable type of his race. He had never been a slave, yet he fully appreciated the noble conduct of those who secured the emancipation of slaves in the United States. His intelligence taught him the full value of freedom to his race, and when left to pursue the dictates of his own good judgment he was a valuable instructor of the colored people. He had enjoyed some of the benefits of a common school education, and was blessed with considerable of common sense. When the Republicans of Louisiana were preparing for the first State election under the present constitution, Oscar J. Dunn was not known in the politics of the State. In the Republican Convention that met to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and other State officers, Mr. Dunn was not thought of until Mr. Dumas had declined to accept the nomination of Lieutenant Governor, and then the friends of Governor Warmoth brought forward Mr. Dunn for that position. He was regarded by them as a fair representative of his race, and was elected on the ticket with Governor Warmoth by a very large majority over Mr. Talliaferro and Mr. Dumas, who were run as the opposition candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. As presiding officer of the Senate it was soon discovered that Lieutenant Governor Dunn possessed in a rare degree qualities that well suited him for that important position. His well balanced mind enabled him to act, under the most exciting circumstances, with calm deliberation and good judgment, and his perceptive faculties were conducive to prompt decisions that favored speed in the work of legislation. He was at all times courteous, kind, self-possessed and dignified in his intercourse with the Senate, and did not fail to command even the respect of members of that body who were politically opposed to him. If Mr. Dunn committed errors, we are inclined to attribute them to the head and not to the heart. Like most men, he had his weak points, and they were liable to be taken advantage of by the more ambitious and designing bad men who are ever on the alert to promote their own interest at the public expense. He was a good man, and therefore his death is to be sincerely regretted.

[Republican.

A NEW THING IN PHILOSOPHY---WHITE MAN TURNING BLACK.

The San Francisco *Examiner* says a gentleman of that city, about twenty-five years of age, ruddy complexion and curly red hair, who had an intractable and painful ulcer on the left arm, resisting all previous modes of treatment, yielded to the request of trying the effect of transplanting a piece of skin to the ulcer from another person. The ulcer was prepared in the usual manner by his physician, and a bit of skin about an inch square was taken from the arm of a fine healthy negro man and immediately spread over the ugly ulcer, and then carefully dressed and bandaged. The skin transplantation had the desired effect. Healthy granulation sprang up, and the unsightly ulcer soon healed. A few months afterwards he went to his physician and told him that ever since the sore healed the black skin commenced to spread, and it was increasing. About one-third of his arm was completely negroed. The doctor himself is alarmed. The high probability is that the whole skin of this white man will become negro. This is a new thing under the sun. It would be rather difficult to explain the physiological process which takes place to bring about such a skin change as this. The problem is, how can the coloring matter of the skin be so radically changed? And how is this pigment change propagated? It is certain that the law of capillary attracted plays no insignificant part in the spreading process. Grafting pears on an apple tree has communicated to the apples a pear taste.

A MALICIOUS REPORT.—Some malicious person started a report, which was telegraphed from this city, yesterday, to the effect that there was a run on the National Freedman's Savings Bank, of this city. It was wholly devoid of truth, as nothing of the kind occurred. The bank is in a perfectly sound condition, and on hand always over a million in cash assets. There is not a safer banking institution in the country. —[Washington Correspondent of the New York *Times*, October 20th.

Honesty the best Policy.

Where money is the universal object, the possessor of money will be practically honored. The honor will undoubtedly be affected in some degree by the method of obtaining the money. If it is a pirate's method or a highwayman's, if we know that throats have been cut and bludgeons used to obtain it, or if we see the thief actually rifling his neighbor's pockets, we shall hardly invite him to dinner, and that money will not become respectable until the next generation. But if the processs is more artfully concealed; if the money is not labeled offensively, but is quietly converted into satin damask and champagne; if we do not read on the buhl and ormolu tables and cabinets an inscription stating that this beautiful work of art was taken out of the throat of a spanish trader opened for that purpose, or upon the inlaid ebony lounge that it was extracted from the pocket of a ridiculous old widow who had nothing else—if nothing of this gross kind appears, our well-bred curiosity is not impertinent, and we sit upon the sofa and quaff the wine without further thought.

It is in this way that honesty has ceased to command that respect to which it is proverbially entitled. Indeed, to look at many a city congregation, recognizing many of the persons, and knowing their careers, and hearing the precepts of integrity and self-denial, of personal holiness, and even of martyrdom if need be, which are eloquently urged upon them, inevitably suggests the allusion of Carlyle to the hypocrisy which is so confounded when it is suspected of being hypocritical. Men measure conduct by the real esteem in which it is held. If a foul-mouthed, profane Thersites, who flings his dinner-plate upon the floor at a public hotel to express his dissatisfaction with the banquet evidently forfeits no social consideration, profanity and ill-behavior will not seem to be things to be strenuously avoided. If a sharper who gambles in stocks and cheats his neighbors airily is laughed at pleasantly as an eccentrically queer fellow, an immense impulse is given to the resolution to be eccentrically queer in the same way. If a politician with the conscience of a fox and the honor of an adder bellows his devotion to the dear people, and vociferously appeals to the moral sentiments, while his career insults them all, is thought, first of all, a confounded smart fellow who may not be too nice upon some points, but who always falls upon his feet, such politicians will abound, and public affairs falling into their hands will inevitably suffer.

All these figures are well known to us in this country; and when the eloquent preacher exclaims, "Beyond peradventure, brethren, honesty is the best policy," we all turn and look at the richest man in the congregation, whose invitations we do not dare to refuse, who leads us chained to his triumphal chariot as the Roman generals led Dacian kings, and whose money was all stolen, not earned. And near him sits another whom we should not care to invite to our houses, but for whom we vote, upon some theory that a political intriguer and briber will make good laws. And in next pew behold the unjust judge, whose health we publicly drink in his own wine when he sends it to us at table. We see them, we meditate their careers, we consider their prosperity, and we gaze at the good preacher who repeats, "Once more, dear brethren, lay it to heart, honesty is the best policy." Might he not as profitably murmur "Mesepotamia?"

But when circumstances, as lately in New York, suddenly scatter the glamour of presperity and reveal the naked dishonesty, then the old truth which is lodged in the very substance of things appears, that honesty *is* the best policy, and that, indeed, there is no other. The time comes when, as we seat ourselves in the dazzling drawing-room, upon the luxurious sofa, we suddenly suddenly see the inscription frightfully legible, "Stolen from poor widows." And as we rise in trepidation and move toward the buhl cabinet, the legend flashes out all over it, "Stolen from starving orphans." And in terrible light, outdazzling the dazzling drawing-room, we see blazing everywhere around us, "This is a thief's house, and these are his spoils." The moment that is seen the proverb is vindicated. The buhl remains, but contempt stays with it. Dishonesty has bought its prosperity at too high a price. It has bought money at the cost of every thing that makes money valuable. The prosperous gentleman at whom we all looked when we heard that honesty is the best policy is recognized and branded as a thief. Was not the preacher right? Is not the dishonesty bad policy? The great national benefit of the developments in New York is moral. Events there have destroyed the prestige of "smartness," and have shown practically that mere money is not enough even for success, and that prosperous swindling is not good policy.—EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR, in *Harper's Magazine for December.*

What is an old Maid?

Never be afraid of becoming an old maid fair reader. An old maid is far more honorable than a heartless wife; and "single blessedness" is greatly superior, in point of happiness, to wedded life without love. "Fall not in love, dear girls, beware!" says the song. But we do not agree with said song on this question. Of the contrary, we hold that it is a good thing to fall in love or get in love, if the loved object be a worthy one. To fall in love with an honorable man is as proper as it is for a man to fall in love with a virtuous and amiable woman; and what could be a more gratifying spectacle than a sight so pure, so approach-in its devotion to the celestial. No; fall in love as soon as you like, provided it be with a suitable person. Fall in love and then marry; but never marry unless you do love. That's the great point. Never marry for a "home" or a husband. Never degrade yourself by becoming a party to such an alliance. Never sell yourself, body and soul, on terms so contemptible. Love diguifies all things; it ennobles all conditions. With love, the marriage rite is truly a sacrament. Without it, the ceremony is a base fraud, and the act a human desecration. Marry for love, or not at all. Be an "old maid" if fortune throws not in your way the man of your heart; and the wiseless may sneer and the jester may laugh, you still have your reward in an approaching conscience and a comparatively peaceful life.

[Exchange.

Dead-Heading.

Dead-heading ought to be put a stop to, or at least there should be limit put to it. How very anxious people are to obtain any thing, if they can get it free. Supposing there were no payments asked for any commodity, how should we progress at all, and what would be the use of money?

Theatrical managers, circus proprietors and the like craft, are pestered for "orders," "passes," etc. This is not right; the caterer of a good entertainment, like the laborer, "is worthy of his hire," and he should receive it, but he cannot support himself if this wholesale dead-head system continues. His expenses are very large, and the dead-heads cannot aid in the payment of them; if they could, they would be of some service.

How much better a person feels to walk up to the ticket office, and to pay for his ticket, than if he went and requested "a free order" of the box office keeper! Managers love to oblige, but they cannot sacrifice their livelihood for the sake of pleasing a few, who are able yet unwilling to pay for their admittance. If you buy articles at a store, you expect to pay for them, and if the goods are of a decent quality, you do not find it hard to do so. Why is not the same rule applicable to the amusement world? But, if the manager does not distribute his hundred "complimentaries," he is set down as mean and stingy, without one spark of generosity in his composition! This may seem slightly exaggerated, but, we assure you that it is not. Experience would teach you to credit it.

And will not this sponging for paners free come under the title of dead-heads? There are numerous insane individuals who imagine that it costs nothing, or next to nothing to publish a good paper. The books of the firm might convince them of their error, but, not until such an examination is made, will they let go their idea.

Some persons get their year's reading free by sending for specimen copies of periodicals—never for a moment thinking they will subscribe for any of them. Perhaps they will pay a visit to the editor's sanctum, on publication day, so as to get a look at the paper without paying for it.

They would like to get their preaching gratis, too, and keep their pastors on a niggardly allowance, and even go so far as to brag about how little it costs to keep their church open! They seem to think it a charity to give to the man who is endeavoring to lead them to Heaven. Do they ever think how he is toiling for their good? Yet, when he gets superannuated and broken down, they may look on his poverty as the effects of their dead-head selfishness.

Did you ever place the matter in this light before? Do you not consider that that which is worth having is worth paying for? Take for your motto, "Live and let live;" but, how is it possible for you to let others live if you sponge and dead-head at the rate now so prevalent? This is a matter worth thinking about, and if prevented will put an end to "dead-heading."

F. S. F.

English Honors to Journalists.

The elevation of the proprietor and editor of the *London Times* to the peerage is an honor to journalism the profession has hitherto failed to secure. It is more than has ever been done for journalism in the United States, where, without doubt, political parties, politicians and administrations owe their success to the influence of this power, and yet the facts show that no class of intelligent men rendering the most invaluable service in public affairs are less rewarded. To be sure, there are journalists who content themselves with places at nominal salaries, and others, again, who are satisfied if permitted quietly to make money out of the success of their party. This has tended to depreciate the profession, so that when the name of a great journalist is connected with a great office, he is either directly snubbed or his claims are treated humorously. Hence it is that we seldom if ever see journalists in legislative bodies—they are not called to cabinets, and are passed over when foreign missions are to be given away. But when candidates for office are nominated, ambiguous platforms are to be expounded and advocated, then it is that the American journalist becomes a favorite. To cudgel his brains in order to infuse intelligence into political organizations, to make bad men look pure, and give respectability to a worthless cause, are the honors to which our profession is generally invited; but when a victory is won, and the substantial rewards and distinctions of the party are to be distributed, it is generally seen that some favorite individual who delivered a "stirring" speech which an editor wrote for him, is the lucky recipient. However, as we are given to English precedents and authorities, we hope the elevation of a London editor to the peerage is the signal for nobler recognitions of the editorial profession in this country.

Our National Progress, the organ of the colored people of this State, has just completed the second year of its existance. It is now in a flourishing condition. Prof. Wm. Howard Day, its editor, and C. M. Brown publisher, have established the paper on a firm basis, making it one of the most readable weeklies of this State, and they deserve the success they are meeting with.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

Transient advertisements, $1 50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch.

Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevaling fashions.

Funeral Notices printed on shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.

JOHN B. HOWARD.
LAW OFFICE,
26 St. Charles Street 26
Prompt attention given to civil business in the several courts of the State.

A. P. Fields & Robert Dolton
Attorneys and Councellors at Law.
No. 9 Commercial Place, 2nd Floor.

Strict Attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Court.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—BANKS.

LOUISIANA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE, No. 120 COMMON STREET.
INSURES FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS
AND PAYS LOSSES IN
New Orleans, New York, Liverpool London, Havre, Paris, or Bremen, at the option of the insured.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

EMPIRE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
NO. 139 BROADWAY.
OFFICERS
Geo. W. Smith. Vice Prest. G. Hilton Scribner. Prest., L. H. Waters. Actuary. Sidney W. Crofut. Secty., Everett Clapp. Supt. Agencs. T. K. Marcy. Med. Examr., Agents New Orleans PINCHBACK & ANTOINE

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY
Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
D. L. EATON.....Actuary.
BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.
114 Carondelet Street.
C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.
Bank Hours.....9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturday Nights..... 6 to 8 o'clock

Thomas J. Hanna,
Auctioneer;
—AND—
General Commission Merchant
Agent for the sale of Real Estate, etc.,
OUT DOOR SALES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM,
168 POYDRAS STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
References:
Messrs. Geo. W. Hynson & Co., Steel, Pinckard & Co., John O. Terry, Esq., Lloyd B. Coleman Esq, Samuel Barrett, Esq.

ALBERT EYRICH,
Bookseller and Stationer
130 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Louisianian.

Published Tuesdays and Sundays.

OFFICE 114 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

OUR AGENTS.

MISSISSIPPI :—Daniel E. Young, Greenville.

LOUISIANA :—John A. Washington, Black Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G. Y. Kelso, Alexandria; Antoine & Sterrett, Shreveport, A. C. Ruth, Carroll Parish.

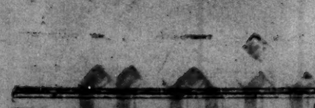
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA :—James A. D. Green, Washington City.

ILLINOIS :—Lewis B. White, Chicago.

KENTUCKY:—Dr. R. A. Green, Louisville.

MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

SUNDAY NOVEMBER 26, 1871.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS.

PRES'T—P. B. S. PINCHBACK of Orleans.
RECORDING SEC'Y—WILLIAM VIGERS.
CORRESPONDING SEC'Y—J. W. FAIRFAX.

MEMBERS.

[FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.]

EDWARD BUTLER, of Plaquemines.
S. S. SCHMIDT, of Orleans.
THOMPSON COAKELY, of Rapides.
ALBERT GANTT, of St. Landry.
JOHN PARSON, of Orleans.
A. W. SMYTH, of Orleans.
H. BABY, of Natitoches.
JAMES McCLEERY, Caddo.
DAVID YOUNG, Concordia.
F. J. HERRON, of Orleans.

First Congressional District—Hugh J. Campbell, H. Mahoney.

Second Congressional District—A. E. Barber, James L. Belden.

Third Congressional District—Thomas H. Noland, George Washington.

Fourth Congressional District—E. W. Dewees, Raford Blunt.

Fifth Congressional District—A. W. Faulkner, A. B. Harris.

SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. HUGH J. CAMPBELL, Chairman.
Hon. P. B. S. PINCHBACK.
Hon. HARRY MAHONEY.
Hon. F. J. HERRON.
Hon. A. B. HARRIS.
Hon. A. E. BARBEE.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Hon. F. J. HERRON.
Hon. THOS. J. NOLAND.
Hon. Ed. BUTLER.
Hon. A. W. FAULKNER.
JOHN PARSONS Esq.

☞ On Monday evening, November 27, the Fourth Ward R. R. Mother Club meet for the election of officers for the ensuing term.

☞ The Fourth Ward R. R. Mother Club elected on Thursday evening last, Messrs. G. E. Paris, and L. Duffy members of the Republican Parish Committee.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Thursday evening last a woman named Sarah Jackson, fell dead in a street car, corner of Delord and Peters street. At an inquest held over the body it was ascertained that she died of valvular or disease of the heart.

☞ Among the prominent gentlemen who visited the city, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Lieutenant Governor, were Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State, Caldwell, State Senator, and J. L. Moore, House of Representatives; all of Mississippi.

☞ We learn that in addition to the three colored Sheriffs, we mentioned in our last issue as having been elected in Mississippi recently, there were three others, which we did not then know of. They are Wm. Hicks, Adams county, J. P. Scott, Issaquina county, and B. K. Bruce, Bolivar county.

☞ If Speaker Carter, as reported, got up his little "sick chamber scene" for the purpose of winning public sympathy to him, if and exciting animosity against his political enemies, he should now be in fit condition to decide how much truth there is in the lines :

——"This is the fruit of craft
Like him that shoots up high, looks for the arrow
And falls it in his forehead."

The Late Lieutenant Governor.

HONORS TO HIS MEMORY.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

IMMENSE ATTENDANCE.

HIS BURIAL.

On Wednesday last as soon as the sad intelligence of Mr. Dunn's death reached over the city, a feeling of despondency and sorrow found spontaneous expression everywhere. When the hour for the opening of the courts came, they were all adjourned; the City Council met and passed resolutions, of regret at Mr. Dunn's death, and of condolence with his bereaved family. The Police Board acted similarly; and so did the Recorders of the several courts.

As expeditiously as possible, meetings were held in all the wards of the city, by the political clubs; all of the members of the House of Representatives who were in the city were called together at 10 o'clock by the Speaker; the members of the Senate met in their rooms, while the Federal officers were actively engaged; all with one accord hastening to pay the last tributes of repect and esteem for the memory of the deceased. Simultaneously with these proceedings the masonic body of which Mr. Dunn was a member, the ministers of the several colored churches, and the members of many of the benevolent organizations were likewise busily engaged. And so passed Wednesday in so far as relates to preparations for the funeral. It was naturally expected that there would be an immense assemblage of persons at the funeral and on the streets.

On Thursday the offices of the Chief Executive and the Secretary of State, were closed, the Custom house and Postoffice, the *Republican* and the LOUISIANIAN, were closed during a part of the day; business suspended at the City Hall, the Police departments, the Freedman's Savings Bank and several other public offices.

The deceased was early prepared for his narrow home and laid out, on Wednesday in the room in which he died, and on Thursday morning in his coffin in the front parlor of his residence. All through the night of Wednesday and all Thursday, till it became impossible to admit the crowd that increased and swelled and jammed, increasing the difficulty of access in proportion as the hour appointed for the removal to take place ; until at half past one o'clock P. M., the final utterance "no more can get in" from Col. Ingraham; and then a guard of militia was placed at the entrance to admit none.

Still the multitude were urged on and only the warning "keep off," and the presence of the bayonet secured any free ingress or egress. Order partially restored, the tide still flowed, the evident and great anxiety being to have one "long last lingering look" at a form to be soon buried out of the sight of all.

Two o'clock had been fixed for the removal of the corpse, but this was delayed.

The officers and members of the of the Richmond Lodge, of which deceased had been P. S. Grand Master, arrived at 2½ P. M. Just at this juncture the most painful scene was witnessed. The family of the deceased, stricken down, crushed and overwhelmed in their profound tribulation, were led in to take leave of the remains of him who had been their all in life, and who, without warning had been snatched from them by death. The scene was distressing in the extreme. Words of consolation and suggestions of resignation were uttered by Clergymen and friends present, and the family, after pressing the cold but beloved form for the last time, were returned to an adjoining apartment. Meanwhile minute guns were sending out their tones in token of the nation's respect for the dead.

The majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature entered the room and passed round the coffin, viewing for the last time the familiar face of their old associate.

The period for removal fast approaching, several clergymen drew near to the coffin, and the Rev. J. R. V. Thomas of the M. E. Church performed that part of the solemn service, commencing, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil &c.," at the conclusion of which Rev. J. W. Ashley, principal of the Normal department of Straight University offered a remarkably impressive and appropriate extempore prayer; after this the Hon. Rev. James Lynch, Secretary of State of Mississippi (who had come to New Orleans to be present at the funeral) delivered an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased, and a christian appeal and exhortation to the afflicted family and friends.

The affecting remarks of the gifted speaker brought tears to the eyes of every one within the sound of his voice. Rev. Thomas then concluded the ceremony and resigned over the body to the Masonic fraternity in attendance, headed by the Grand Master, Recorder John Parsons. These over, F. Casenave Esq., put on the lid, and forever excluded from human sight the form of Oscar J. Dunn.

THE COFFIN

which was of mahogany with silver mountings, most of which were emblems of masonry, was then taken out of the room by the following gentlemen as bearers. Governor H. C. Warmoth; G. Casanave; J. F. Casey, Collector; Geo. E. Paris, keeper city archives; R. M. J. Kenner, House of Representatives; D. C. Woodruff, Police Captain; C. S. Sauvinet, Civil Sheriff; S. B. Packard, United States Marshal; John Lynch, State Senator T. Morris Chester, Inspector Customs; C. W. Lowell, Postmaster; James Graham, State Auditor; W. P. Kellogg, United States Senator; A. A. Maurice; J. Henri Burch, House of Representatives; Aristide Mary; P. F. Herwig, Deputy Collector; B. F. Flanders, Mayor; G. C. Norcross; A. Bertonneau, Assistant Internal Revenue Collector; and deposited in the hearse, itself adorned with bouquets of white flowers and masonic insignia.

THE PROCESSION

then formed and led off, Mr. R. B. Baquie in advance and on horseback, followed by a detachment of police to keep the centre of the street clear. Closely following came up Gen. A. E. Barber and staff, composed of Capts. W. B. Barrett, F. C. Antoine, Jno. W. Roxborough, P. Z. Canonge, A. P. Williams, A. Henderson and Second Regiment Louisiana State Militia 500 strong, under command of Col. Jas. Lewis.

Third Regiment Louisiana State Militia 250 strong, under command of Col. Jas. H. Ingraham.

Metropolitan Police 500 strong, headed by Superintendent Badger.

Eureka Grand Lodge A. F. and A. Y. M., Grand Master, Jno. Parsons, Lewis Banks, Grand Secretary.

Gen. Longstreet, and Gen. Hug J. Campbell, with his staff, composed of Cols. Raynal and Street, Majors Ray, Vigers and Meyers, and a deputation of City Guards.

THE HEARSE

containing the body of the deceased and drawn by a pair of black horses.

THE MASONIC BODY

Eureka and Richmond Lodges.

The family carriage draped, and drawn by the Lt. Governor's horses and driven by his own coachman; The officiating Clergymen.

Governor Warmoth's carriage with family of deceased.

The Bearers on each side of the hearse; the members of the Custom-house State Central Executive Committee; the Cosmopolitan club, of which the late Lt. Gov. was President.

Benevolent Institutions.

The Mayor, City Administrators and employees; Sheriffs and Keepers; Attorney General S. Belden, and State Superintendent of Education, Hon. T. W. Conway.

First Ward R. R. Club,
Second Ward do.
Third Ward do.
Fourth Ward do.
Fifth Ward do.
Sixth Ward do.
Seventh Ward do.
Eighth Ward do.
Ninth Ward do.
Tenth Ward do.
Eleventh Ward do.
Twelfth Ward do.
Thirteenth Ward do.

Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Senators A. B. Harris, P. B. S. Pinchback, J. Noland, Geo. Ragan, P. O'Hara, E. A. Butler, Copeland, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Whitney, Gallup, Smith, Hunsaker, and H. Merritt, Secretary.

Representatives J. W. Quinn, C. W. Ringgold, L. J. Souer, Jno. Garstkamp, B. Geddes, W. J. Johnson, V. E. Macarthy, P. Jones Yorke, Gardner, Worrall, Otto, Ong, Stanton, Houston, Beldi, Edgar Davis, H. Kearson, Schumacher, and others who escaped our notice.

Then came the long line of carriages containing persons of all conditions of society.

Most prominent among them we observed : most of the Judges of the District Courts.

Judge Durell of the U. S. District Court, Gen. F. J. Herron, Secretary, and A. W. Fairfax, Assistant Secretary, of State.

Drs. White, President, and Russell, President and Secretary Board of Health.

S. A. Stockdale, Internal Revenue Collector, B. F. Joubert, Internal Revenue Assessor.

Justices of the Peace, Recorders.

The StatePress was represented by Messrs. W. R. Fish of the *N. O. Republican*, Halstead, of the *Iberville News*; Hartman & Murrell, of the *Lafourche Times*; Collins, of the *State Journal*; Marks, of the *Ascension Leader*. And so we might proceed almost indefinitely to describe the personel of the immense assemblage of persons who attended the funeral. Suffice it that standing at the corner of Basin and Canal streets, the procession occupied forty-five minutes in passing. In addition to the hosts "in line," the sidewalks, neutral ground, and galleries, all along Canal street from Claiborne to Tchoupitoulas, were filled with spectators of all classes, conditions and sexes of persons.

The procession moved up Canal Street, south to Tchoupitoulas, across on Canal street, north, thence down Canal to Basin street, down Basin to Bienvillee, out Bienville to the St. Louis Cemetery at the corner of Claiborne and Conti streets, where the interment took place, after the **performance of masonic ritual and the delivery of the following address** by Hon. J. H. Burch:

Brethren,—This mournful scene, and these solemn notes that betoken the dissolution of this earthly tabernacle, have again alarmed our outer door and another spirit has been summoned to the land where our forefathers have gone before us. Again we are called to assemble among the habitations of the dead to behold the "narrow house appointed for all the living."

The Supreme Grand Master above, in the wisdom of his mysterious Providence, has been pleased to remove from his labors here below, to his Grand Lodge above, our beloved brother, Oscar James Dunn. To me has been assigned the honorable, but difficult duty, of speaking to you of his masonic character. When I look around me, and behold the many gray-haired masons, who have grown up in our ancient and beloved order with our departed brother, now lying in the cold embrace of death. I feel, that to some of them, should be delegated this mournful, painful, but honorable task. But, as it is mine to perform. I approach it with a heart heavily freighted with the avalanche of grief and misery that has so suddenly swept over us all, and with a faltering stammering tongue.

Brother Oscar James Dunn first applied for the honors of Masonry Nov. 3d, 1852. He was found worthy and well qualified, and received his first light in the mysteries of Masonry. Having made sufficient proficiency in his first degree in January, 1863, he was passed to his second degree, and finally, in the same year, he was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. Thus we see that our departed brother has served nearly twenty years in the honorable service of this ancient order. Possessed of pure motives, favorable opinions, a desire of further knowledge, and a zealous inclination to be serviceable to his fellowmen, he, by practice, conception and exemplification, soon exhibited such a knowledge of the intents and purposes of the order as to place him in the foremost ranks of the craft ; and so strong was his Masonic claims upon them that, in token of recognition and approbation, he was thrice called to the chair as Worshipful Master of Richmond Lodge No. 1. In this position, his worthiness as a Mason, usefulness as a builder up of the order in this part of the country, fidelity in the discharge of his duties, and his skill as a craftsman, recommended him to higher honors, and so he was advanced to the honorable and dignified position of Grand Master of Masons in Louisiana ; and so acceptable was his work, so admirable his plans laid down on the trestle board, that he was continued in the same position for two years longer, and, once afterwards he again filled this responsible office.

Brother Dunn, as a Worshipful Master, exhibited a solicitude and love for his lodge not to be excelled. As a Master Workman he laid down upon the trestle board such designs for the guidance of the craft as to greatly increase their knowledge and usefulness here below, and to eventually, by the faithful performance of the same, prepare them for the designs laid down by the Supreme Architect of the Universe. As a Grand Master of Masons he felt and exemplified the fact that he was the head of an institution whose foundation was based upon Christian principles, and whose principal tenets were the practicing of Christian virtue.

Right worthily and acceptably did he fill these positions, zealous and with fidelity did he watch over the interests and labors of the craft, whilst with skill and devotedness he laid down upon the trestle board such lasting enduring designs, that although he lies here to-day cold and dormant, mute his tongue, still his hands, he lives and speaks to us in his bright examples and beneficent labors, and these are, and ever shall be engraven upon the masonic tablets of both our hearts and memories.

But brethren, we are admonished that our beloved order requires of us meekness, patience, and humility. Death has taken from us one whose place cannot easily be filled, the destroyer has levelled his shaft at our shining mark, and he is with us no more; but as deeply as we deplore his loss, grievous and almost unspeakable as is our distress, we bow in meekness and humility to the stern decree of the Grand Master above, and looking up to him say, "Father, God, Thy will be done."

In the death of brother Dunn, we have a striking example of the uncertainty of life. Truly has it been said, "that so soon as we begin to live, that moment we begin to die." You, whose hair is already blossoming for the grave, little thought that you would live to pay the last sad tribute of respect to our departed brother. But so it is, and it plainly reminds us that "in the midst of life, we are in death." Brethren, by the indissoluble chain of sincere affection, binding us together, we are to relieve the distressed, soothe the unhappy, and restore peace and harmony where it does not exist. Our duty in this case is plain.

To us is bequeathed the widow and family of Brother Dunn. See to it that you perform this sacred duty in the fullest measure. He knew, if anything he knew in his last extremity, that fond hearts, brotherly hands and willing minds were near his bereaved wife and family, so soon to be left without his protection and care. And Oh God! Thou who art the husband of the widow, the Father of the fatherless, assist us here below to protect and sustain this bereaved widow and family. To us belongs the duty ; without Thy aid we cannot accomplish anything. As Thou hast bereft her of his presence, be Thou her helper in this hour of need. See to it, brethren, that the trust confided in us be faithfully guarded and diligently attended to. Finally, brethren, our duties, as free and accepted Masons, are charged to avoid all slander of true and faithful brethren ; nor must we suffer it to be done behind his back, by which his reputation might suffer. How much more sacred and obligatory is it in this case. **Brother Dunn is gone : we are the custodians of his character and virtues. Let us be vigilant, that the first is not assailed by,—we care not whom—and that the second is practiced by us all.**

Let us be prepared to defend with all our hearts and strength the casket bequeathed to us by his death, and let us all unite in fostering and perpetuating his memory and emulating his bright example. Hope, which is the anchor of the soul, leads us to believe that when our departed brother alarmed the outer door of the Grand Lodge above, he was found worthy and well qualified and fitting to be "a stone in that temple not made with hands, but eternal in the Heavens."

At the conclusion the benediction was pronounced, and sadly and silently the mourners turned away.

It is universally conceded that this was the largest funeral assemblage ever turned out in this city within the memory of even that fabulous character "the oldest inhabitant."

The *Picayune* of Friday says on this point: "Perhaps no public event in years has produced a demonstration so large in every respect, and within such orderly and attended with more impressive solemnity. It was not only participated in by people of his own race, but by a large part of the white population, who have felt for the deceased a genuine respect."

The New Orleans *Patriot* seems incapable of understanding that with no evidence whatever to bolster up vile insinuations, and in the face of emphatic repudiation of the same by those against whom slander is published, the repetition and urging of those slanders is proof of "mendacity and unscrupulousness."

Where newspaper conductors are found who habitually do these things they should not be surprised at the use of such expressions as truly characterize their conduct. With reference to the contemplated effect of Judge Dibble's action against the *Patriot*, we have little to do. We presume that if the Judge can establish his case, a jury will be found just enough to find a verdict that will in some measure protect the characters of men from indiscriminate and malicious abuse. If he fail to do this, why of course the *Patriot* will think that its license has been thereby renewed, and it will continue its apostolic course.

A COMPARISON.

That Governor Dunn, when untimely taken off, had largely lost faith in the honest intentions of several of his active associates in politics, we have every reason to believe. In view of his death and the rumored designs against the life of Governor Warmoth, cannot our reader readily point out a counterpart of the "ambitious statesman" described by Crown :

——"He secretly
Puts pirate colors out at both our sterns
That we might fight each other in mistake,
That he should have the ruin of us both."

SERENADE.—We unintentionally omitted in our Thursday's issue to acknowledge our recognition of the consideration shown us a few nights since by Messrs. P. Spalding, Cameron, and their two friends, who gave us so sweet a serenade appropriately closing with "Put me in my Little Bed."

THE FOUL PLAY CASE.

We are glad to observe the repudiation by Speaker Carter, who is generally known to be the Editor in chief of the *National Republican*, of any connexion with the mischievous and exciting reports industriously circulated about town on Wednesday and Thursday last, that, that gentleman was "dosed," that he was taken in the same manner, and was suffering the same way that the late Lieutenant Governor had been suffering on Tuesday. The imputation naturally threw the friends and devotees of the party with which Mr. Carter is acting into a state of great excitement and led the more vehement and outspoken to attribute the entire calamity to the machinations and devilment of the leaders of the other wing of the party, among whom, of course, Governor Warmoth is chief.

This repudiation, coupled with the averment that Speaker Carter was actually ill in bed, while it may justly have the effect of exonerating that gentleman from all knowledge of, or complicity with the design and the intended effect of the circulation of such a report at such a juncture, it in no way disproves the fact, that such a report was industriously circulated and extensively believed. The oppobrium, of making use of affliction and death to impose on popular credulity, and incite the minds of unthinking devotees or enthusiastic and indiscreet political adherents, belongs and must attach to some mischievous and unprincipled ones; who could have had no other object in view than to arouse the worst passions of men **to the committal of unquestionably "foul" acts.**

We rejoice however that no such thing followed. That not even the lying report on Thursday afternoon within the precincts of a cemetery that Speaker Carter was dead, was sufficient to provoke those diabolical demonstrations which the wicked and unprincipled circulators evidently calculated them to produce.

Desperate indeed must it be felt to be by such men, when they would violently interpose their puny arms, and set up their pigmy intellects against the procedure of the Almighty and all Wise Ruler of the Universe! When, because so far as human perception and prescience can penetrate an event threatens disaster, forthwith there is a demand from their revengeful breasts to counterbalance that event, even by the enactment of a horrible tragedy. Such attempts, such deeds are worthy the darkness, and benightedness of the darkages and of barbarism, may be reconciled with the civilization and religion of the savage, but are utterly inconsistent with, and repugnant to the civilization of Christendom in the nineteenth century.

We copy from yesterday-morning's *Times* that papers' defence of itself in this matter and the certificate of Mr. Carter's physician relative thereto :

THE CONDITION OF COL. CARTER.

Some reflections having been cast upon the reports in the *Times* concerning the present sickness of Col. George W. Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, we caused an inquiry to be made of his physician, Dr. Austin, for a record of the case.

The letter below, which Dr. Austin promptly furnished, must effectually silence all such unworthy and mischievous slanders, besides vindicating the truthfulness and accuracy of the *Times'* reports; a matter of some importance to us, in consequence of the insinuations of unsuccessful rivals or interested enemies.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 7 P. M.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Times—As the physician of Col. Geo. W. Carter, and now in attendance upon him, I would state that all the reports as to his condition made heretofore in your paper are entirely correct.

At no time during his attack upon Wednesday evening has there been any strangers or friends admitted to his room, nor has any levity occurred therein. Col. Carter is yet confined to his bed, and although his condition is no longer critical, I have no hesitation in pronouncing him during Wednesday night and Thursday a *very sick man.* **His disease is a severe attack of cholera morbus, from which he will soon recover.**

Col. Carter has repeatedly, during his sickness, expressed to me the opinion that he had been "dosed" or foully tampered with, an idea which I have been at some pains to combat, not believing it to be true.

Grateful for the opportunity of testifying to the truthful accuracy of your reports, and of repelling the aspersions cast upon them by your contemporaries, I subscribe myself,

Respectfully, yours,
WM. G. AUSTIN, M. D.

☞ Thursday last, the "sixth day" of the State Fair is claimed as a grand success. The knowledge that there would be important ceremonies performed, and the best display of articles made, drew together "at least thirty thousand persons," say the city dailies. Every department displayed its best, and received patronage in reward for the labors performed.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Governor Warmoth conceiving that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary appearance, has, by proclamation, called the Senate together for ten days, to commence Wednesday the 6th of December, 1871, for the following specified purposes:

First—To fill the vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Second—To act on the appointments to office made and the pardons granted by the Governor during vacation.

Third—To devise and prepare such measures of reform as in their wisdom the public interest may seem to demand.

Fourth—To investigate the books, vouchers and accounts of the officers of the State and of the General Assembly.

All the doubts of what it was "said" and "stated" and "rumored" that the Governor had done, or would do, will now we presume be set at rest, that he has judiciously resolved to remit the question of the choice of a successor for the unfulfilled term of the Lieutenant Governorship, to the department of the Government unquestionably indicated in the State Constitution.

But we would not be surprised to find the foes of the Administration capable of discovering some impure motive for this act of the Governor. The agitators and friends of "reform," members of the Senate, will have an opportunity, and the distinguished honor of inaugurating and advocating their pet scheme in a few days, and we hope they will blaze away with all their might at the "investigations" it is proposed to have.

☞ The Grand Duke Alexis and suite were received at the Executive Mansion of the National Chief on Wednesday. President Grant and members of his Cabinet present and "in full dress suits." Mrs. Grant and several distinguished ladies were present, all of whom participated in the Court ceremonies. The interview was pleasant and brief, as is customary with such formal presentations.

In the afternoon several of the Prince's suite called at the Arlington House to see Secretary Fish, but he had returned to the Department of State previously.

Admiral Porter dined with the company at the residence of Minister Catacazy.

On Thursday morning the Prince left for Annapolis.

MOST MONSTROUS!

The *Republican* plainly intimates—and makes out a too plausible case, we regret to say—that the alleged illness of Col. G. W. Carter, as reported in the *Times* and *Bulletin*, was but a deliberate plot to incite a riot at Mr. Dunn's funeral, in the hope that the life of Governor Warmoth might be sacrificed. This is too horrible almost for belief; yet has human ambition caused equally grave crimes in the past. That the rumor of Speaker Carter's death was widely and mysteriously circulated during the obsequies at the cemetery we know, also that much excited feeling was aroused thereby, and in consequence of this the *Republican* pointedly asks:

"Now, is the *Times* deceived in all this, or is it party to a suspected (not without grounds) attempt to incite the friends of Governor Dunn to violence at a moment when grief had robbed them of their ordinary judgment and discretion? Who would benefit by violence? Not the *Times*, perhaps; but if George W. Carter could so cunningly play upon its prejudices as to use it in provoking a riotous demonstration, in which Governor Warmoth should be either designedly or accidentally killed, would not it make him chief magistrate of Louisiana?"

Truly hath it been said:

"Ambition hath but two steps—the lowest, Blood; the highest, envy."

IN MEMORIAM.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT,
METROPOLITAN POLICE,
New Orleans, La., Nov. 24, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Metropolitan Police, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It having pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death our late presiding officer, the Hon. O. J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor of this State, and overwhelming with grief a bereaved family; be it

Resolved, That while we bow our heads in submission to the Almighty fiat, which has thus almost without warning and in the very zenith of his useful career, removed from earth one who possessed in an eminent degree, those graces which adorn the human character; we deplore the untimely death of an able statesman and prominent leader in the great cause of human progress.

Resolved, That this board extend its heartfelt sympathy to the sorrowing wife and friends of the deceased, and commend them to the divine mercy of Him "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

GEORGE BADGER,
Vice President.

E. BAKER, Deputy Clerk.

Cause of Democratic Failure.

One of the reasons why the Democratic party has no fixed policy and is willing to abandon its former creeds, may be found in the fact that the men to-day most powerful in that organization are a class of "old line Whigs," who, when the Whig party went to pieces, glided into the Democratic party, not because they believed in its principles, but simply because they hoped to gain the power there which they could never acquire among the strong and positive men who compose the Republican organization. Such men as Reverdy Johnson, Millard Fillmore, William B. Reed, Garret Davis, Charles Francis Adams and others of their ilk, are the authors of most of the disasters which have repeatedly overwhelmed the Democracy. They never sincerely believed in Democracy, having allied themselves to it for solely selfish purposes, and would abandon it to-day if they knew how, but not being able to do this, they victimize it by their folly and desperation. If this element of defunct Whigery had never entered the Democratic organization, it would have been a much stronger party to-day.—*Daily State Journal.*

A WOMAN DEFINES HER POSITION.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, who signs herself "Tormented Woman," defines her position thus:

"I am pestered with offers. Now I never offered to marry a man. I never had the presumption to say to a gentleman, 'If you will be my exclusive companion for life I will support you; I will be a mother to your children. As to congeniality, why I've only seen you in company dress; but you please me in that and I'll take it for granted that in all their intricacies and complications our natures will come into perfect sympathy and consanguinity with each other.' But men will make such propositions after a six weeks' acquaintance, when in reality they know no more of the woman whom they ask to marry them than they do of the man in the moon. There are men who will propose marriage to us when business would keep them two-thirds of the time in the wilds of the continent. They seem to imagine that the honor of their name and alliance would be a sufficient compensation for a life spent two-thirds in the condition of grass-widowhood, or if one entirely subject to the provisions of the backwoods. There are others, confirmed invalids, who, because we are pleasing to them, elect us to the station of their nurses for life. Others are as poor as poverty, yet not for a moment do they hesitate to offer us shares in their like poverty.

"You men are deluded on this subject of matrimony. You meet a woman attractive to you, and forthwith you conclude that the be-all and end-all of her existence here is a place in your own privite cage, where she is to sing for your own exclusive benefit. We propose soon to take a hand in this world's little game; we're trying to learn from you how you've managed so long and so successfully to stock the cards; we propose to trump our share of the tricks and see that the honors are more equally divided; we may not all vote, or shriek, or officiate as platform statuary for a Stanton or an Anthony, but things are working; a new deal all around is being quietly shuffled out, and in a year or two more some of you gentlemen who deem all a woman's fitness to be for making your beds, cooking your food, scrubbing your floors and rocking your cradles, will be astonished by the positions held by us."

The Amount of the Tammany Theft.

A writer in one of the New York papers, who seems to have studied his figures carefully, makes the amount which the Tammany thieves have stolen or wasted in bribes of some sort to protect their stealing in the last twenty months" to be "not less than fifty-nine millions of dollars." The total sum received by the city government during this period—from taxation, the sale of bonds, and miscellaneous sources—he sets down at ninety-nine millions of dollars. He estimates the legitimate current expenses of the city to be $15,000,000 per year, which in two years would make $30,000,000. He then adds $5,000,000 per year for permanent public improvements, giving an aggregate of $10,000,000 in two years. He thus reaches $40,000,000 as the total expenditure for two years, on the supposition that the government of the city had been honestly and economically conducted. Deducting this from the amount received in the last twenty months, we have a balance of **$59,000,000,** of which the thieves have robbed the public, with which they have enriched themselves, and a portion of which they have used in carrying elections and bribing the legislature of this state.

These figures, which we give upon the authority of the writer referred to, may not be exactly correct; yet no one doubts whether this Tammany rascality presents one of the most monstrous instances of speculation and swindling known in the history of the world. Its bold daring, its insatiable greediness, its artful cunning, its corruption of legislation and the ballot-box, its persistent and determined iniquity, and its fearful success leave no doubt as to the total depravity of these Tammany robbers. Now that they have been thoroughly defeated at the ballot-box, let them be hunted by the most vigilant and uncompromising justice. The people should not be content with simply driving them from political power. Their ill-gotten millions should be restored to the city treasury, and then the villains themselves should be punished to the utmost extent of the law. A system of laws that contains no adequate remedy for such crimes against the public would be little better than a mere sham. This great uprising among the people is their solemn and authoritative mandate, directing the officers of the law to bring these robbers to justice. If they escape, either by negligence or legal technalities, the fact will be a burning disgrace to New York.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25—11:0 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened with an active inquiry, but the movement has been restricted by light offerings and the stringency of factors. So far about 600 bales have been sold, Strict Good Ordinary to Low Middling bringing 18½ and Middling 19c. The market has been strengthened by an improvement at Liverpool and New York.

Yesterday's business embraced 6000 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Low Ordinary	—@—	—
Ordinary	16½@17	—
Good Ordinary	18@18½	18
Low Middling	18⅝@18⅝	18½
Middling	18¾@18⅞	19
Strict Middling	19 @—	—
Good Middling	19¼@19½	19½

SUGAR:—

Good Fair, ℔ lb	.8½@8⅝
Yellow Clarified	10½@11⅛
Fair	7¾@ 8
Fully fair	9 @ 9½
White	10¾@11¼

MOLASSES:—

Centrifugal	35@40c
Fair	40@43
Prime	51
Reboiled, plantation, ℔ gallon	30@—
Reboiled, refinery	30@ 65
Golden Syrup	$1 00

FLOUR:—

Superfine	6 37½
Double extra	7 35
Treble extra	7 50
Good Treble Extra	7 50
Good Extra	7 62½
Choice Extra	7 75, and 8 75

CORN:

White mixed	75
Yellow	92½
White	85
Choice White, in Dandees	—
St. Charles county White	—
Mixed, in poor order	—

OATS:—

St. Louis, ℔ bushel	68@ 52
Galena	53

BRAN:—

℔ 100 lbs	53 1

A. H. WHITE, L. C. RICHARDS, F. H. WAY.

Mass for Departed Veterans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21, 1871.

The Mutual Assistance Association of the Veterans of 1814-15 will have celebrated on MONDAY, November 27, at 8 A. M., precisely, in the Cathedral, opposite Jackson square, a Grand Mass in commemoration of deceased members of the Veteran's Association.

Their brothers in arms are respectfully invited to attend, and the public are also invited to assist in paying the last respects to departed veterans.

A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the funds of the association.

Members will meet in Jackson square, at the foot of the "monument," at half-past seven A. M.

By order of the President.

J. D. ST. HERMAN, Secretary.

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & Co.,
STATIONERS,
PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,
60 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

Notices of the Press.

No more delightful travels are printed in the English language than appear perpetually in HARPER'S MAGAZINE. They are read with equal interest and satisfaction by boys of every grade from eighteen to eighty. Its scientific papers, while sufficiently profound to demand the attention of the learned, are yet admirably adapted to the popular understanding, and designed as much to diffuse correct information concerning current scientific discovery as it could be if it was the organ of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." The great design of HARPER'S is to give correct information and rational amusement to the great masses of the people. There are few intelligent American families in which HARPER'S MAGAZINE would not be an appreciated and highly-welcome guest. There is no monthly Magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulate HARPER'S is edit ed. There is not a agazine that is print ed which shows more intelligent pains exon its articles and mechanical execution. There is not a cheaper Magazine published. There is not, confessedly, a more popular Magazine in the world.
—*New England Homestead.*

It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of HARPER'S.
—*The Nation.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.--1871,

Terms:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year....$4 00

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, *or* BAZAAR *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* FIVE SUBSCRIBERS *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for* $20, 00, *without extra copy.*

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, *and* BAZAAR, *to one address for one year,* $10,00; *or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year,* $7,00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 41 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. *Single Volumes,* by mail, *postpaid,* $3 00. Cloth cases for binding, will be 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

The Postage on HARPER'S MAGAZINE is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times,"

"*The Best, Cheapest and most Successful Family Paper in the*

UNION."

—HARPER'S WEEKLY—

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The *Model Newspaper* of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper, HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title, "A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION."—*New York Evening Post,*

The best publication of its class in America, and so far ahead of all other journals as not to permit of any comparison between it and any of their number. Its columns contain the finest collections of reading matter that are printed. * * * Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country.—*Boston Traveler.*

Harper's Weekly is the best and most interesting illustrated newspaper. Nor does its value depend on its illustrations alone. Its reading matter is of a high order of literary merit—varied, instructive, entertaining, and unexceptionable. —*N. Y. Sun.*

Subscriptions—1871,

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of *Five Subscribers* at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, six copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

☞ Back numbers can be supplied at any time. ☜

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Fourteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XIV ready January 1st, 1871.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office.

☞ Address
HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

ST. PHILIP STORE,
230 ROYAL ST., CORNER
ST. PHILIP,
New Orleans.
R. A. CHIAPELLA,
—CASH DEALER IN—
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
TRIMMINGS AND HATS,
AT AUCTION PRICES

STEAMBOATS.

CAIRO.
—o—
ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY,

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.
Illinois Central Railroad Packets.

FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville, and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common treet.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent,
104 Common Street.
C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent,
37 Natchez Street,
JOHN N. BOFINGER. President,

Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of
JAMES T. TUCKER,
apl. 6-tf 26 Carondelet Street.

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to al points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi. as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to
STEVENSON & VERLANDER,
Agents,
135 Gravier street.
JOHN F. BAKER, President.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of
JAS. T. TUCKER.
26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND
Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER,
General Agent.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer **KATIE,**
J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY,	SATURDAY,
June 10;	June 24;
SATURDAY,	SATURDAY,
July 8;	July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.
A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Stree
Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;
JAMES MCELROY, Clerk,
Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

MILLINERY ESTABLIISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF
MILLINERY GOODS
of every description, just received at
F. R. HARDEN'S
29...CHARTRES STREET...29
between Canal and Common
NEW ORLEANS.

ALBERT EYRICH,
Bookseller and Stationer
63 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans Louisiana.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. R. LEHDE. E. W. LEHDE.

H. R. LEHDE & BRO.,

GROCERS

No. 79 81 & 83.

Baronne Street, Corner of Union Street

New Orleans.

☞ Always on hand a choice selection of fresh GROCERIES, fine WINES and LIQUORS.

Family and Country Orders Solicited. No. 49 3mo

MILLINERY STORES.

MRS. A. M. PARRISH

FIRST PREMIUM

Shirt Maker

NO. 221 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, La.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniform Made to order.

BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK

Emporium of Fashion

FOR LADIES.

Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and rs. K. E. Lincoln.

FURNISHING GOODS

OF ALL KINDS, FROM

HEAD DRESS

TO HOSIERY,

SUITS IN GRFAT VARIETY,

Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Childrens and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the Latest Styles, and supplied at short notice.

☞ The TRADE supplied at New York prices.

Sample Room, No. 221 Canal st.,

AT MRS. A. M. PARRISH'S

FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

Mrs. A. GOODALE,
Mrs. K. E. LINCOLN.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS

A. Simon's,

COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT,

STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.,

No. 94, Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti Streets, New Orleans.

All the large Northern and Western dailies.

More than one hundred and sixty different publications received and sold.

Subscriptions received to all periodical publications.

Subscribers will be accountable for the subscription as long as they do not send back the paper, or notify otherwise.

CARPENTERS, FURNITURE, &c

JULIUS. P. BROWN.

HOUSE CARPENTER

CANAL ST. Bet VILLERE & ROBERTSON ST'S.

Jobbing. Attended to Punctually.

The Mitchell & Ramellsberg

FURNITURE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

MATTRASSES,
LOOKING
GLASSES, &c.,
103 and 105 Camp street, corner Poydras,
MORESQUE BUILDING,
NEW ORLEANS.

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

PARTIES
WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS
—FOR CASH—
Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at
BRASELMAN & ADAM'S
CASH HOUSE
THAN
ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock
—OF—
Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.

WILL CONVINCE.

586.....and.....588
Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HE PEOPLES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!

Department of
Straight University.

Located over the Freedmens Savings Bannk,
114 Carondelet St.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING, NO VACATION.

The old and young can enter at this Institution any day, no distinction made in regard to race or color. The design of the Institution, is to furnish opportunities to those wishing a rapid, thorough and practical business education, fifty to one hundred per cent. saved by students, by taking the rapid *commercial course.* Parties having ordinary ability, who have entirely neglected their education now have the opportunity to qualify themselves for almost any position in the State, in an incredible short time.

From two to three months is all that requires to complete the commercial course. Terms duced to suit the times.

For further information call at the College, or address
Prof. A. T. Selover,
Principal.

REMOVAL
TO
167 ..CANAL STREET.....167
FROM
No. 9 CAMP STREET.

GLYNN & WINTZ
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Trunks, Valises and Bags,

We repectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located

No 167 Canal Street,
Near Dauphine.

WINGFIELD & COOPER.

PAINTING, GLAZING, CALSOMINING, GRANTILING, FRESCOING, GRANING, SIGN PAINTING, WALL PAPERING.

Office No. 84 Dryades Street,
Near Union Street.

OLCRED SEAMEN'S HOME

GEORGE TAYLOR,
NO. 91 FRONT LEVEE,
THIRD DISTRICT,
Boarding and Lodging
—FOR—
SEAMEN.

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK
AND
THE BOOK OF THE DAY.

JUST OUT.

The Louisiana Magistrate.

A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE JUDGE, THE PARISH OFFICER, THE LAWYER, THE BUSINESS MAN, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

Containing the most necessary information on questions of every day use,
AND
COMPLETE
SET OF FORMS FOR
ALL CONTRACTS OF
EVERY DAY OCCURRENCE

For sale by
BARRETT, SEYMOUR & CO.,
General Stationers and Law Publishers,
mh30. tf. No. 60 Camp street.

JULES ABELARD,
Carpenter and Builder.
237....JULIA STREET....237
NEW ORLEANS.

All orders left at the shop will be promptly attended to.

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY
Incorporated August 17, 1868
CHARLES T. HOWARD.. PRESIDENT
SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.
SPLENDID SCHEME! ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.
CAPITAL PRIZE - - - - $50,000.

CLASS Q.

TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON
Saturday, December 2, 1871,
HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO., Contr'cts.

SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000 is		$50,000
1 prize of	30,000 is		30,000
1 prize of	20,000 is		20,000
1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of	9,000 is		9,000
1 prize of	8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of	7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of	6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of	5,000 is		5,000
1 prize of	4,000 is		4,000
1 prize of	3,000 is		3,000
1 prize of	2,000 is		2,000
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
50 prizes of	500	are	$25,000
317 prizes of	500	are	63,450
440 prizes amounting to			$280,450

Whole tickets $20; shares in proportion.
Prizes payable in full without deduction.
Orders to be addressed to.
CHS. T. HOWARD,
Lock Box 692 Postoffice, New Orleans.
Send Postoffice Money order or Register your Letter.

Stagg & O'Neil

PATENT ATTORNEYS
AND
DEALER IN ALL THE
NEWEST
and most Useful Patents of the age.

We beg to call public attention to the fact that we are now prepared to fill orders for the latest novelties in the line of patented goods, and are constantly adding to our large stock, such articles of merit as the inventive spirit of the a e produces, and the progressive temper of the times demands. The Southern Country especially, needs these labor-saving inventions; to our friends in the country extend an invitation to call and examine our stock of HOUSEHOLD AND FARM UTENSILS.

Inventors can obtain information through our Agency, of the course to be pursued in obtaining patents, the MODUS OPERANDI OF THE PATENT OFFICE, Government fees, &c., &c.

Applications made, and Caveats filed, speedily and effectively through our office, AND AT LESS COST TO THE INVENTOR, than personal application at Washington. For circular address.

STAGG & O'NEILL,
180 Canal Street.
New Orleans.

CARPET WAREHOUSE

17...CHARTRES STREET..17

A BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers and Dealers at Wholesale and Retail, offer at low prices;

CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
MATTING.

Curtain and Upholsterers' Material Window Shades, Table Covers, Hair Cloths, Lace Curtains, Cornices, etc.

Mrs. G. E. Craig,
Fashionable Milliner,
283 Poydras steet.

☞ Bonnets, Regalias, Flags and Rosettes. Society work done to order.

500. 500. 500. 500.
HOME WASHERS,
HOME WASHERS,
HOME WASHERS,
Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full Guarantee,
Not one returned—
Not one complaint.
Speaks for itself.
In Operation Daily at the
Depot, No. 176 Canal street.
PRICE $18.
New Orleans Home Manufacturing Company.

Interesting Items.

THE COMMA.—One of the most sacred privileges of a compositor on a morning newspaper, and one in the exercise of which he is seldom interrupted by the proof-reader, is the use of the comma. There are some printers who are not addicted to the comma, and who do not space their lines with it; but no reader ought to question their right to do so. When it becomes necessary to announce that "Mr. John Smith has always been a good Democrat," a few commas make the expression read "Mr. John Smith, has, always, been a good Democrat," are ornamental and never do any him. There seems to be an insane prejudice against overworking the comma, but time will probably soften this feeling.

[*Louisville Journal.*

DIFFERENT KIND OF READING.—Keep your view of men and things extensive, and depend upon it that a mixed knowledge is not a superficial one. As far as it goes, the views that it gives are true; but he who reads deeply in one class of writers only, gets views which are almost sure to be perverted, and which are not only narrow, but false. Adjust your proposed amount of reading to your time and inclination—this is perfectly free to every man; but whether that amount be large or small, let it be varied in its kind, and widely varied. If I have a confident opinion on any one point connected with the improvement of the human mind and faculties, it is on this.—*Dr. Arnold.*

SOME PUMPKINS.—Our old and respected colored friend, Robert Hewlet, called on us the other day to view eighteen pumpkins raised on his patch of ground within the corporate limits of the town of St. Francisville, which weigh 847¾ lbs. The heaviest weighed 76¾ lbs., and measured 51 inches around. Horace Greely, make a note of this, and when you lecture upon what you know about farming, please remember that the soil in West Feliciana is better than that of your Chippequa farm.—*Feliciana Republican.*

☞The following comparative statements concerning the two great tunnels of the world are interesting: Mont Cenis Tunnel—length, 12,236 meters, or nearly eight miles; width, 26 feet 8 inches; height, 20 feet; cost, $13,000,000; time occupied in construction, nine years; number of workmen employed, about 2000. Hoosic Tunnel—length, 26,061 feet, or nearly five miles; width, 24 feet; height, 21 feet; cost, about $9,000,000; time of construction, when completed, nearly twenty years; number of workmen employed, about 700 at present, but much less during most of the time the work has been prosecuted. There is every reason to believe that the Hoosic Tunnel will be completed before March 15, 1874—the date named in the contract.

☞Chicago is not burned up. While 18,000 houses have been swept away, 42,000 yet remain; and while 92,000 persons have been rendered homeless, an immense city of 245,000 persons has not been disturbed. The whole of the immense area of the West Division, with its miles of dwelling-houses, stores, school-houses, churches, and manufactories, is almost intact; while upon the South Side a great many fine residences yet remain, with splendid business blocks, churches, and innumerable manufacturing establishments.

☞The law which forbids our foreign ministers wearing the dress exacted by court etiquette has caused no little embarrassment. Mr. Adams used to apologize for his absence on state occasions by saying that "unavoidable circumstances" kept him away. This led the London public to nickname black trowsers "unavoidable circumstances." General Schenck proposes to solve the difficulty by wearing his major-general's uniform, which he is legally entitled to do. After the settlement of the "Alabama" question we hope there may be no breeches between England and America.

☞The Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio portions of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway have been purchased by Senator Thurman, for $5,710,500. The sale was made last July.

☞The number of cotton-spinning spindles in the United Kingdom in 1856 was 28,011,000; in 1861 it was 20,387,000; and in 1870 it was 37,359,293.

☞Medill, for Mayor of Chicago, had 11,037 majority. The average majority of the fire-proof ticket is 9,737.

Fun and Fancy.

—A Clergyman, on reading the twenty-seventh verse of the eighteenth chapter of the First of Kings, incorrectly placed the emphasis, rendering the verse an absurdity. "And he spake to his sons, saying, saddle *me* the *ass*, and they saddled *him*."

—A gentleman having occasion to call upon an author, found him in his study, writing. He remarked the great heat of the apartment, and said, "It is as hot as an oven." "So it ought to be," replied the author, "for 'tis here I make my bread."

—An author, who had given a comedy into the hands of Foote for his perusal, called on him for his opinion of the piece. Foote returned the play with a grave face, saying, "Sir, depend upon it, this is a thing not to be laughed at."

—A fellow who was tried at Dublin, for some private offence, received the following sentence,—Judge: —The sentence of the Court is, that you be flogged from the Bank to the Quay. Prisoner:—Thank you, my Lord! you have done your worst—Judge:—And be flogged back again.

—A lady advertises in a Glasgow paper that she wants a gentleman "for breakfast and tea."

—At a wedding after the clergyman had united the happy pair, an awful silence ensued; "which becoming rather irksome to a young gentleman, he cried out, "You need not be so unspeakably happy."

—A professor lecturing upon heat, observed, that one of its most conspicious properties was the power of expanding all bodies. A student arose and asked, "Is that the reason why the days in warm weather are longer than those in cold?"

—A young gentleman who had quarreled with a lady to whom he had paid his addresses, threatened to publish the letters she had written him. "That," she replied, "would be truly vexatious, for though I need not be ashamed of the *contents*, I certainly ought to be ashamed of the *direction*."

—A person had been relating many incredible stories, when professor Engel, who was present, in order to repose his impertinence, said, "But gentlemen; all this amounts to very little, when I can assure you, that the celebrated organist, Abbe Fogler, once imitated a thunderstorm so well, that for miles around the country, all the milk turned sour.

—When Milton was blind, he married a shrew. The Duke of Buckingham called her a rose. "I am no judge of colours," replied Milton, "and it may be so, for I feel the thorns daily."

—A neighboring lawyer boasting that he was as *true* as a scalebeam, a countryman coolly observed, that "it was possible, for a lawyer always turns in favour of the *heaviest* purse."

—"There's two ways of doing it," said Pat to himself, as he stood musing and waiting for a job. "If I save me four thousand dollars I must lay up two hundred dollars a year for twenty years, or I can put away twenty dollars a year for two hundred years. Now. which way will I do?"

—A celebrated judge, who stooped very much when walking, had a stone thrown at him one day, which fortunately passed without hitting him. Turning to his friend, he remarked, "Had I been an upright judge, that might have caused my death!"

—The man that plays at once on the trumpet of fame and the horn of dilemma got his first idea of music on hearing a hay-cock crow, while he was tying a knot in a cord of wood.

—The Duke of Wellington's saying connected with early rising, was, "Let the first turn in the morning be a turn out."

—A French wit said of a man who was exceedingly fat, that nature only made him to show how the human skin would stretch without breaking.

—"Pat, you are wearing your stockings wrong side outward." 'Och, and don't I know it, to be sure—there's a hole on the other side, there is."

—"I bequeath," said an Irishman in his will, "to my beloved wife all my property without reserve, and to my oldest son, Patrick, one-half of the remainder, and to Dennis, my youngest the rest. If anything is left it may go to Terrence McCarty."

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.

General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Cantonto Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.

Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. R. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO:

Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

NEW YORK,

Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

OF

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.
Long Combs.
Twist Combs.
Fine Tooth Combs,
[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]
Pocket Combs.
Ridding Combs.
Hair Pins.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

COMBINATION SIDE COMBS

[MADE UNDER FAULY'S PATENT.]

The sale of any Combination Side Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR, of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A preëminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixtyeen Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.

SEND YOUR MONEY

In Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, Sun office, New York City.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, New Orleans, La. C. C. ANTOINE, Shreveport, La.

PINCHBACK, & ANTOINE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

114 Carondelet St.,

NEW ORLEANS.

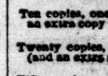
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, leasing of farms, etc., etc.

Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.

VICKSBURG AND BENDS.

FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend

Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.



GREENVILLE ARGYLE Sunny Side, Egg's Point-Barnard, Grand Lake, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point, Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings. The new and magnificent steamer

NATCHEZ,

T. P. Leathhers, Master.

Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JNO. JANNEY, Agent, 150 Common Street.

ST. PHILIP STORE,

230 ROYAL ST., CORNER ST. PHILIP,

New Orleans.

B. A. CHIAPELLA,

—CASH DEALER IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, TRIMMINGS AND HATS, AT AUCTION PRICES

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheells, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch ccast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is ihterchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, withuot any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

A GENUNE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18
IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:
Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more,

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other. LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,

HOWARD & Co.
Jewellers and Silversmiths,
No. 785 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

Paul Cranzin.

DEALER IN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to

Paul Cranzin,

112 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Feb. 16 1y

$5 GOOD $8

WATCHES

AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable or accurate time, durable, and of the lates style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co., to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found. A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn nerl, correct and serviceable article, large or small size in complete running order, wiih an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guarenteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.: $10 for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

CHAS. P. NORTON & CO., Importers of Watches, etc.
Established 1857. 86 Nassau St., N. Y. No. 34-tf.

OLORED SEAMEN'S HOME

GEORGE TAYLOR,

NO. 91 FRONT LEVEE,

THIRD DISTRICT,

Boarding and Lodging

—FOR—

SEAMEN.

GROCERIES, PRODUCE &c.

GEO. GIGNAC ALF. JOURDAIN.

GIGNAC AND JOURDAIN,

GROCERS,

CORNER CONTI AND VILLERE, No. 239.

ALWAYS ON HAND

Choice, Groceries, Coffee, Tea, Provisions, Wines and Liquors.

AND

Plantation Supplies

Orders promptly attended to.

P. B. ETHELL,

MERCHANDISE, FLOUR AND PROVISION BROKER,

105....POYDRAS STREET....105

W. J. TAYLOR....JOHN M. BURKE Salesmen.

W. H. MARKHAM, St. Louis. C. W. BURT, New Orleans

MARKHAM & BURT,

Importers and Jobbers of

HARDWARE,

109.....GRAVIER STREET.....109

New Orleans.

G. CASENAVE.

UNDERTAKER

88 Bourbon Street

NEW ORLEANS.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING &

JOSEPH H. WILSON'S

DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

163....CANAL STREET,....163

FIRST FLOOR:
DRY GOODS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

SECOND FLOOR:
LADIES ROOM FOR SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND WRAPS.

THIRD FLOOR:
CARPETS, MATTING AND RUGS.

A visit to the store will repay any persons wishing to buy cheap and elegant goods.

B. T. Walshe.

110....CANAL STREET....101

Near St. Charles,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

SHIRTS.

(OF HIS OWN MAKE)

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

Every Article Marked in Plain Figures.

Goods sold on "one price" system, and any article purchased which fails to give satisfaction can be returned and the money will be refunded.

☞Moderate Prices and Fresh Stock to select from are some of the inducements offered at

B. T. WALSHE'S

PREMIUM SHIRT AND CLOTHING EMPORIUM

110 Canal St., near St. Charles,

New Orleans.

N. B.—Letter Orders receive prompt attention and filled C. O. D. if desired.

$75 Every Week!

MADE EASY,

BY

Lady Agents.

We want Smart and Energetic Agents to introduce our popular and justly celebrated inventions, in every *Village, Town and City in the World.*

Indispensable to Every Household;

They are highly approved of, endorsed and accepted by *Ladies, Physicians and Divines*, and now a GREAT FAVORITE with them.

Every Family will Purchase One of more of them. Something that their merits are apparent at a GLANCE.

DRUGGIST,
MILLINERS
DRESSMAKERS,

And all who keep FANCY STORES, will find our excellent articles SELL VERY RAPIDLY, gives perfect satisfaction and netting

Small Fortunes

to all Dealers and Agents.

Country Rights Free

to all who desire engaging in an *Honorable Respectable and Profitable Business*, at the same time doing good to their companions in life Sample $2,00, sent free by mail on receipt of price. SEND FOR WHOLESALE CIRCULAR. ADDRESS,

Victoria Manufacturing Co

17 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

Rubber Clothing COMPANY.

Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers,

Rubber Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BELTING, PACKING & HOSE,
ENAMELED CLOTH,
PIANO COVERS,
BALL TOYS, &c.,

363 BROADWAY, cor. FRANKLIN St., N. Y.
82 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
607 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

F. M. SHEPPARD. Pres.
J. A. MINOTT, Sec.

GEORGE HITE,

Lock-Smith & Bell-Hanger

IRON RAILINGS FITTED UP,

Iron Safes repaired

206, COMMON STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

☞Presses repaired, Bells and Gong Houses, Steamboats Fitted up